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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1950.

DUKINFIELD :

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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.

Public Health Committee 1950.

Chairman—Councillor FIELDHOUSE.

Deputy Chairman—Alderman A. ASHTON.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. HOWARD).

ALDERMAN F. D. ASHTON.

ALDERMAN T. ASHTON.

ALDERMAN SAXON.

COUNCILLOR ANDREW.

COUNCILLOR N. T. ASHTON.

COUNCILLOR BOWN.

COUNCILLOR BROWN.

COUNCILLOR COOKE.

COUNCILLOR FITTON.

COUNCILLOR HINCHLIFFE.

COUNCILLOR HITCHEN.

COUNCILLOR KENWORTHY.

COUNCILLOR KING.

COUNCILLOR LUCAS.

COUNCILLOR SENIOR.

COUNCILLOR SHIRLEY.

COUNCILLOR SUMNER.

COUNCILLOR THORNTON.

COUNCILLOR TURNER.

Staff of the Health Department:

Medical Officer of Health— THOMAS HOLME, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector: LESLIE BUCKLEY, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Assistant—ELSIE HEATON.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Dukinfield,

Cheshire.

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report, covering the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1950. The report also includes extracts from my Annual Report of the same period on those services administered by the Divisional Health Committee as they affect the Borough.

It had been felt for some time that the amount of work in the Department was too heavy to be dealt with by one Sanitary Inspector alone and during the year the Committee considered the question of appointing an additional Sanitary Inspector. An appointment was made early in 1951, and already a great deal of important work has been done which had of necessity been neglected in the past, through lack of staff.

The Death Rate of 14.8 per thousand of population shows an increase on last year's figure and it is higher than that of the country as a whole. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 28.7 per thousand related births is, however, the second lowest recorded and a very encouraging sign. The Birth Rate of 15.26 per thousand population is the lowest over the last ten years and indicates a return to pre-war figures, a tendency on which I remarked in my last annual report. There were no deaths ascribed to child-birth, on which all concerned, practitioners, midwives, health visitors, hospitals and social workers are to be congratulated.

There were no major epidemics during the year. The notifications of tuberculosis fell from 20 in 1949 to 13 in 1950 and there was an even greater decline in mortality. If the incidence of tuberculosis could be reduced by preventive medicine to that which it has brought about in

diphtheria, then medical science would surely have achieved a success second to none in its history. At the present time, we have more efficient tools than ever before and it is hoped that their use will lead to a decline in the incidence of this dreaded disease.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Committee for all the help and encouragement they have given me and also Mr. Buckley and Miss Heaton for their most invaluable help so willingly and cheerfully given.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population—1931 Census (including Matley).....						19,385
Population—1950 Registrar General's Estimate.....						18,280
Live Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	15.26	} Rate per thousand population
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	0.44	
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	14.8	
Infant Death Rate	...	...	...	...	28.7	} Rate per thousand related births
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	Nil	
Area in Acres.....						1,723
Rateable Value						£77,812

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The most populated part of the town lies to the northwest, where the river changes its direction and runs southwards. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is mainly rural in character rises to a height of 700 feet. The sub-soil is in some places loamy clay and in others sand stone and the outcrop the Permian system. Underneath there are some coal measures but these are not worked.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The inhabitants in the Borough are mainly engaged in industry, which consists of cotton manufacturing, engineering, boiler making, rope manufacturing, wagon repairing, soap works, dye works and an electric accumulator works. Dairy farming is carried on in the farms which are mainly situated in the rural part of the town.

Although accurate figures of the number of married women working in industry at the present time are not available, nevertheless the impression gained, particularly from the applications for vacancies at the Factory and Day Nurseries in the area, is that the number of women thus occupied has not declined over previous years.

TABLE I.
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1950.

DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION											
	BIRTH RATE		All Causes	Typhoid & P. Typhoid	Whoop-Cough	Small-pox	Diphtheria	Tuber-culosis	Influ-enza	Polio-myelitis	Pneu-monia
	Live	Still									
England and Wales	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.01	—	0.00	0.36	0.10	0.02	0.46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns with London	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	0.01	—	0.00	0.42	0.09	0.02	0.49
148 Smaller Towns	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.01	—	0.00	0.33	0.10	0.02	0.45
London	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.01	—	0.00	0.39	0.07	0.01	0.48
Dukinfield	15.26	0.44	14.8	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	0.27

TABLE II.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD
1930 — 1950

Year	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality
1930	13.05	13.5	81
1931	13.21	14.13	103
1932	13.67	15.27	98
1933	13.55	13.71	75
1934	12.78	14.09	79
1935	12.14	15.36	51
1936	13.15	15.10	35
1937	14.34	14.50	47.62
1938	13.42	14.06	76.04
1939	13.43	13.22	60.72
1940	15.00	15.50	69.34
1941	13.92	15.40	73.52
1942	12.86	17.4	43.48
1943	14.80	18.4	73.00
1944	13.80	20.3	37.9
1945	14.60	16.1	40.7
1946	13.50	17.4	62.6
1947	12.31	19.82	46.3
1948	15.29	18.15	24.24
1949	12.87	15.78	44.6
1950	14.8	15.26	28.7

TABLE III.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 RELATED
BIRTHS.

	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	29.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	33.8
148 Smaller Towns	29.4
London	26.3
Dukinfield	28.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 RELATED
BIRTHS.

	Maternal Mortality
Dukinfield	Nil

TABLE IV.
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0-1 YEAR,
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE.

Cause of Death	Age at Death	Sex
Mongol ; congenital deformities	22 hours	F
Debility ; premature birth ; twin pregnancy	22 hours	M
Atelectasis ; mother with severe Diabetes Mellitus	22½ hours	M
Debility ; premature birth ; twin pregnancy	3 days	F
Erythro blastosis foetalis	3 days	M
Bronchopneumonia ; icterus neonatorum	4 days	M
Septic meningitis ; infected meningocele ; Spina Bifida ; hydrocephalus and a large meningocele	2 weeks	F
Total Infant Deaths	7	

TABLE V.

LIST OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN AND BELONGING TO
THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1950.

Cause	Males	Females
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	—
Other Tuberculosis	—	1
Syphilitic diseases	3	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2
Malignant neoplasms	22	26
Leukaemia	—	1
Diabetes	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	19
Coronary disease, angina	10	7
Hypertension with heart disease	5	7
Other heart disease	26	40
Other circulatory disease	5	3
Pneumonia	4	1
Bronchitis	10	6
Other respiratory diseases	2	—
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1
Gastritis and enteritis	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Congenital malformations	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
All other accidents	1	3
Suicide	2	1
TOTAL	125	133

TABLE
NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

	DIPHTHERIA		ERYSIPELAS		SCARLET FEVER		PNEUMONIA		WHOOPIING
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications
Under 1 year							1		14
1 - 2 years					5		6		55
3 - 4 years					13		3		79
5 - 9 years					22		5		64
10 - 14 years					6		2		2
15 - 24 years							1		
25 - 34 years							3		
35 - 44 years			1				5		1
45 - 64 years			3				5	1	
65 and over			1				7	4	1
TOTAL			5		46		38	5	216

10 patients were admitted

AND DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES		ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS		SONNE DYSENTERY		TOTAL	
Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
5										20	
9								7		82	
8								12		115	
6								3		100	
				1		1		1		13	
				1	1					2	1
				3	1	1				7	1
				2		1				10	
				2			1			10	2
				1						10	4
28				10	2	3	1	23		369	8

fectious Disease Hospitals.

TABLE VII.
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES DURING
THE YEAR.

	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY
Notifications	10	3
Deaths	2	1
Total number of cases on Register	77	38

TABLE VIII.
HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES.

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31/12/50
Very Good (Corporation)	23	53
Very Good (Others)	6	4
Good	17	15
Fairly Good	30	20
Fair	25	17
Poor	12	6
Bad	2	—

TABLE IX.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE
YEAR, WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Reason for Removal	New Houses	Re-let Houses	Bungalows	TOTAL
Exchange to better class house				
Relief of overcrowding	25	5		30
Insufficient bedroom accommodation	7	4		11
Tuberculosis in family	1	3		4
Other medical reasons				
Closing Orders		6		6
Smaller house		2		2
Others	3	4	3	10
TOTAL	36	24	3	63

BIRTH RATE.

There were 279 live births to Dukinfield residents during the year, of which 128 were males and 151 females. Of these, 8 male and 6 female were illegitimate births. The Birth Rate for the year was 15.26, a figure lower than that of England and Wales and the lowest in the Borough since 1939.

DEATH RATE.

There were 258 deaths belonging to the Borough during 1950 and of these 125 were males and 133 were females. The Death Rate is appreciably higher than that of England and Wales, which may be accounted for by the industrial nature of the town and its situation in the North of England. Heart disease continues to be the main cause of death, being responsible for 91 deaths, cancer and other malignant diseases being responsible for 48, constituting the second most important cause of death. There were two fatal traffic accidents during the year, both of which occurred outside the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 4 male deaths and 3 female deaths, making a total of 7 deaths in children under 1 year of age, which gives an infantile mortality of 28.7. With the exception of one case, all these deaths occurred within 4 days of birth.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the Borough during 1950.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no major epidemics during the year the most prevalent infectious disease being whooping cough, of which there were 216 cases. Whooping cough is a most distressing disease and, especially when it attacks very young children. It is hoped that with the use of a whooping cough vaccine the number of cases of whooping cough may be reduced considerably, as was the case with diphtheria. There were 23 cases of Sonne dysentery in 1950, all of which were directly connected with an outbreak at the Dewsnap Lane Nursery. The cases were confined to Nursery children and members of their families.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified was 13, 10 of which were pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. This compares very favourably with last year's figures of 20 notifications. The number of deaths was reduced from 9 in 1949 to 3 in the year under consideration. In no case was there any considerable delay in admitting the patient, following original diagnosis of the disease.

An analysis of the housing circumstances in tuberculosis cases shows that, in all cases, there has been a considerable improvement in housing conditions between the original notification of the case and the present day. This is well demonstrated in Table VIII. where it will be seen that, on notification, only 29 patients were living in "Very Good" houses. During 1950, 57 patients were living in these conditions. This improvement is largely confined to the most infectious cases i.e. the pulmonary tuberculosis cases.

An attempt was made to analyse all those cases on the T.B. Register in 1950, in order to find if any one occupation was more likely to cause tuberculosis. The figures obtained did not give any definite evidence that any one occupation produced a higher incidence of tuberculosis. It was, however, interesting to note that five cases of male pulmonary tuberculosis were notified from His Majesty's Forces, the next highest group being the general labourer class. A striking feature was that by far the greatest proportion (64%) of notifications received were of patients under the age of 30.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited the town in January of 1950 and X-rayed workpeople at their place of work and volunteers at the Dukinfield Technical School.

6,196 were examined and of these 0.9 per thousand examined were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. These figures refer to Dukinfield and Stalybridge.

MILK SAMPLES.

During the year, the Cheshire County Council's Officers took 14 samples of milk from farms in the Borough. Of these, 12 gave negative results and 2 showed evidence of tuberculous infection. In both the latter cases the infected cow was taken under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. M. T. B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quality and quantity of the Borough water supply during 1950.

1. The quality and quantity of the water supply have both been satisfactory.
2. Bacteriological examinations of piped supplies.

<i>Type of Water</i>	<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Results</i>
Filtered water taken directly after filtration	6	Excellent
Filtered water—tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	52	Quite satisfactory.
Raw	None.	None.

3. Plumbo Solvency. Calcium Chloride added before filtration.
Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.

4. No form of contamination has presented itself.

5. Population supplied from public water mains:-

- (a) Direct to Houses.....18,430 (estimated).
- (b) By means of standpipes None

TABLE X.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BOROUGH'S
WATER SUPPLY.

Source (filtrate main tap sample)	Brushes Supply
Date	31/1/50
pH Value	6.76
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube—mm Hazen sol.	7
	P.P.M.
Free acidity as CO ₂	2.5
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	9.3
Hardness by soap test—Carbonate hardness	9.0
Non-Carbonate hardness	48.0
Total	57.0
Combined Chlorine Cl ₂	16.0
Nitrates—Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.96
Nitrites—Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.002
Free and Saline Ammonia as NH ₃	0.223
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH ₃	0.106
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.80
Iron in solution as Fe	—
Manganese as Mn	0.06
Silica SiO ₂	9.0
Alumina AL ₂ O ₃	0.14
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	1.0
Lead as Pb taken up in 24 hrs.	0.40
REPORT—This sample is quite satisfactory.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary for patients suffering from venereal diseases. The service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

National Health Service.

In accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, the following report covers those services administered by the Cheshire County Council through the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Divisional Health Service.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor W. Cooke (July—December, 1950).

COMMITTEE.

Representing the Local Health Authority :-

Councillor A. Bown.

Councillor J. E. Kenworthy (retired October, 1950).

Representing Dukinfield M.B. :-

Alderman A. Ashton (died July, 1950).

Councillor W. Andrew.

Councillor G. Hinchliffe.

Councillor N. T. Ashton.

Councillor A. Hitchen.

Councillor W. Cooke

Councillor Dr. N. W. R. Lucas (appointed September, 1950).

Co-opted Members :-

Dr. J. Macfie, (Cheshire County Local Medical Committee).

Alderman G. Saxon, O.B.E., (Dukinfield and Stalybridge

Divisional (Education) Executive.)

Mrs. E. A. High, (Cheshire County Nursing Association.)

Mrs. J. Ashton, (Co-opted by Divisional Health Committee.)

STAFF.

Clerk to Committee—Philip W. Musther, F.C.I.S.

Divisional Medical Officer—Thomas Holme, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer—Ena M. Cant, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Clerk—A. Clough.

Clerical Assistants—J. T. Petrie (H.M. Forces 22/6/50), Misses J.

Norton, D. Ollerenshaw, E. M. Rhodes (ceased employment 27/5/50)

M. Thorpe (19/6/50), K. Walton (3/7/50).

Health Visitors :-

Miss E. Ollerenshaw (retired March, 1950.)

Miss W. Grimstone.

Mrs. A. E. Marten (temp. capacity September, 1950).

District Nurses :-

Miss M. Stratton and Miss E. Ambler.

Midwives :-

Miss A. Lees and Miss M. V. Williams.

School Nurse—Mrs. H. M. Thomas.

Authorised Officer :- J. Thompson.

Physiotherapist—Mrs. C. Cooke.

Dental Surgeon—E. S. Poulter, L.D.S., Part-time basis.

Specialists :-

Ophthalmic Surgeon—W. E. Lawson, M.B., CH.B.

Orthopaedic Surgeon—J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.

Paediatrician—J. D. Allan, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Physician—J. F. Fletcher, (resigned 1950).

E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon—E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioners attending Welfare Centre, Dukinfield, on a sessional basis—N. W. R. Lucas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J. Macfie, M.B., CH.B., and J. R. Wardley, M.D. (from November, 1950.)

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

Dukinfield—212, Astley Street.

Stalybridge—Mechanics' Institute.

Wesleyan Methodist School, Millbrook.

There has been one change during the year in the times of the sessions which are now held as follows:-

212, Astley Street—Wednesday mornings and afternoons and
Thursday afternoons.

Millbrook—Alternate Monday afternoons.

Mechanics' Institute—Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

DUKINFIELD WELFARE CENTRE.

The hope we expressed in our last report with regard to the flat above the Welfare Centre has not yet been realised and there has been considerable delay in providing this accommodation for a Health Visitor. The delay has arisen largely because of the decision to meet the cost of the alterations from loan but we are informed that the order for the work has now been issued.

Nurse Ollerenshaw retired from the County Service as a Health Visitor on the 30th March and the vacancy created by her retirement has not yet been filled. The remaining Health Visitor is being assisted at the clinics by one of the County Midwives who is employed in the Dukinfield area.

During the year, maintenance work on the fabric of the clinic was carried out and the pram shelter was re-built following the collapse of the old structure.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

We would like once again to express our thanks to the Voluntary Workers who have materially assisted the Health Visitors at the clinics in Stalybridge and Dukinfield during the year. Both Voluntary bodies organised a Christmas party for the mothers and children which were well attended and much appreciated.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

	1949	1950
Total births in the Division—livebirths	661	630
Total births in the Division—stillbirths	23	16
Total transfers into the Division	—	114
Total number of Welfare Sessions held	320	343
Total number of children attending for first time 0-1 year	} 481	427
Total number of children attending for first time 1-5 years		86
Total number of attendances 0-1 year... ..	} 11729	7344
Total number of attendances 1-5 years		3609
Total number of Medical Exams. made by Medical Officer	2889	2561
Total number of visits to new births		728
Total number of secondary visits		11416
Total number of other visits		1108

The following table indicates the total births and the place of confinement :

TABLE A.	Dukinfield	
	Live	Still
Lake Hospital	163	3
Other Maternity Homes	27	1
Domiciliary confinement	83	2
Born before arrival at hospital	3	—
	276	6

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.				1949	1950
No. of sessions held		...	...	26	24
No. of new cases	...	...	...	96	48
No. of attendances	...	...	...	259	241

Arrangements were made in December for blood tests to be carried out on ante-natal patients and the Wasserman and Rhesus tests are now done as a routine at the ante natal clinic.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	12	12
No. of new cases	...	...	...	...	31	42
No. of attendances...	...	...	...	...	47	52

SPECIALIST CLINICS.

				1949	1950
Ophthalmic (under 5 years)					
New cases	...	...	...	25	24
Total attendances	...	...	...	54	56
New spectacles provided	...	...	...	16	3.
Paediatric (under 5 years)					
New cases	...	...	...	24	22
Total attendances	...	...	...	38	35
Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)					
New cases	...	...	...	6	3
Total attendances	...	...	...	8	3
Physiotherapy (under 5 years)					
Total attendances for interview by					
Orthopaedic Surgeon				140	280
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's clinic				194	658
Total attendances for U.V.L. treatment				787	2651

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During most of the year the work was carried out part-time by the School Dental Officer from the Hyde Division who devoted two half days each week to treatment in this area. Since October, however, there has been an appreciable improvement in dental treatment following the re-distribution of the work of dental officers in the North East area. As a result there are now two dentists working part-time in the Division for a total of three days a week.

	1949	1950
Ante-natal patients—new cases	2	—
Ante-natal patients—attendances	4	—
Post-natal patients—new cases	1	—
Post-natal patients—attendances	1	—
Children under 5 years—new cases	32	20
Children under 5 years—attendances	32	26

It will be noted that no post-natal or ante-natal patients have received treatment during the year and there has been a slight fall in attendances of children under five. It is hoped that the new arrangement will allow the Dental Officers more time in which to treat the children and expectant and nursing mothers.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one day nursery in the Division at Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield, where there is accommodation for 40 children. Admission to the nursery is according to a list of priorities, children of unmarried mothers and children of widows coming first on the list. Preference is given to mothers in these classes who are working and the mothers of 39 of the children in the nursery are in employment.

During the year an attempt was made to find out the true position with regard to the waiting list. As a result of the enquiry made it was found that a false impression had been gained and that in fact the number actually requesting nursery accommodation was less than half the total on the original list.

The fabric of the building is not improving with age and accounts for repairs and general maintenance are constantly being presented to the Committee. It is only by careful attention to maintenance that the life of the building which is in an exposed position, and contaminated by smoke from the nearby railway, is being prolonged. During the year further internal painting was found to be necessary and the slow combustion stoves were replaced by new ones.

A minor fire in the wall and roof of the toddlers' nursery was effectively dealt with by the Fire Brigade, following which repairs were carried out with asbestos sheeting and the walls and roof of both nursery rooms thus rendered fire-proof.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the nursery during August. 16 children were affected but in no instance was the illness a severe one and by effective exclusion and frequent stool examinations, the infection was prevented from spreading to the whole of the nursery and staff. Because of this outbreak it was felt that improvements to the washing facilities were necessary and the Committee recommended that the existing enamel bowls be replaced by eight wash-basins each with running water. The Committee have decided that certain improvements were necessary in the kitchen but have deferred carrying them out pending the completion of extensions to the nursery.

The charge in respect of children received in the day nursery was increased by the County Council in February from 1/- to 1/6 a day, and a further increase was imposed in December to bring the total cost to the parents to 2/- a day.

	1949	1950
Total attendance 0—2 years	8427	2740
Total attendance 2—5 years		5633
Average attendance per child for 12 months (in days)	227	209
Average attendance per day	37	33
New cases admitted	14	16
Waiting list as at 31/12/50	105	37
No. of mothers in employment	40	39
No. of medical examinations carried out ...	337	283
No. of children receiving sunlight treatment	10	5
No. of children attending specialist clinics...	—	3

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccinations and Immunisations are carried out at the School Clinic, Dukinfield, and the Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge, or, if the parent so wishes, by the patient's practitioner.

During the period under review it was reported by several investigators that there appeared to be a connection between immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Poliomyelitis. Instances had been discovered where immunisation was followed by an attack of Infantile Paralysis and this appeared to be most marked in the case of immunisation against Whooping Cough. Because of this, it was thought wise to discontinue immunisation in the Division and it is for this reason that the number of children immunised is lower this year than in 1949, but the total child population under 15 years of age protected against diphtheria is slightly higher this year than last.

I am pleased to report that the number of children vaccinated and re-vaccinated is three times the figure for last year and represents approximately 30% of the children born during the year.

The purchase of a small refrigerator by the Divisional Health and Stalybridge Public Health Committees has greatly improved the storage facilities for vaccine lymph and immunisation material.

VACCINATIONS 1950.

TABLE B.

Age at 31/12/50	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 over	Total
Born in year	1950	1946-49	1936-45	Before 1936	
Vaccinated	51	78	27	22	178
Re-Vaccinated	5	7	3	30	45

87 of the total protected were vaccinated by the medical practitioners of the Division at their own surgeries, the remaining 136 cases were vaccinated at the clinics by the Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

1936-1950

The following table shows the total number of children under the age of 15 years protected against diphtheria and the percentage of the total child population protected :-

TABLE C.

Age at 31/12/50	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Born in year	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941-45	1936-40	under 15
Immunised	3	184	450	435	359	1700	1753	4884
Estimated mid year child Population 1950	3,451							
% Immunised	41.47							
						5,219		8670
						66.00		56.33

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In January the decision of the County Health Committee on the report of the independent Chairman of the joint meeting between our representatives and those of the Hyde Divisional Health Committee was announced. The decision was to the effect that the present arrangements whereby the ambulance service in Dukinfield is provided by the Hyde Divisional Health Committee should continue. It was also resolved to review the position in three years' time, a resolution which was strongly opposed by this Division but which was, nevertheless, adhered to at a meeting of the County Health Committee held in February, 1950. During the year there have been several incidents where the wisdom of the Committee in pressing for unified control has been proved and it is encouraging to note that at least for Civil Defence purposes, it is proposed to take this step.

TABLE D.
DUKINFIELD.

	Total No. Journeys (1)	Total No. patients carried (2)	No. of accident and emergency journeys included in Column 2 (3)	Total Mileage (4)
DIRECTLY	1,761	4,044	326	13,319
PROVIDED } Amb. Cars.	382	507	53	4,137

There is no doubt that increasing use is being made of the ambulance service to take patients to hospital, and our vehicles are to be seen on the road more frequently than ever before. This year, in Dukinfield and Stalybridge, 11,150 patients were carried as opposed to a figure of 8,238 for the year 1949—an increase of almost 3,000 in twelve months with a corresponding increase in mileage from approximately 40,000 to 57,000 miles. Patients are taken to hospital either for admission or for treatment and no case is carried without an accompanying certificate from a general practitioner, or following a telephone request from the patient's own doctor.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

The main work in this section of the National Health Service Act has again been concerned with the provision of nursing equipment on loan to patients who are being nursed at home, and to the problem of those patients suffering from tuberculosis.

The demand for nursing equipment is gradually increasing as the public realises that it is available to them in times of sickness. Extra equipment had to be purchased during the year because of this extra demand and there is no doubt that this service is materially assisting in the home nursing of patients who might otherwise have to be taken to hospital.

The review of the Tuberculosis Registers was completed during the year with the help of the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Officer and we are glad to report that in both Boroughs the picture is not so black as was at first anticipated. It was found at the end of the year that there were 34 less patients on the register than in 1949 even though the notifications during the same period totalled 40

The Health Visitors are visiting Tuberculous patients at least every three months and altogether they paid 708 visits—over three times as many as last year. We would like to say here that our relations with the Tuberculosis Officer are very good indeed and the liaison between the two departments is excellent—an absolute necessity in work of this kind. Housing accommodation was provided by Stalybridge M.B and Dukinfield M.B. in six cases.

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the stores based at the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and at the office of the duly Authorised Officer, Russell Street, Dukinfield.

Bed Cradles 3	Bed Pans 55
Air Rings 50	Mackintosh Sheets 22
Back Rests 35	Urinals Male 12
Urinals Female 2	Feeding Cups 3
Wheel Chairs 4	Hot Water Bottles 2
Beds 3	Mattresses 3
Blankets 3	Pillows 2
Pillow Cases 3	Sputum Mug 1
Crutches 3 pairs	

A total sum of £5 19s. 0d. has been received in rentals for this equipment.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

A sum of £125 was granted by the County Health Committee to be used in the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home Treatment within the Division. Contact was made with two Convalescent Homes, one at Southport, the other at St. Annes-on-Sea, and arrangements were made to accept patients for treatment from this Division. Ten patients have been admitted in this way—seven females and three males. Four of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment and six received financial assistance. In one case the Committee reduced the assessment by 50%.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The work of the Domestic Helps continues to increase and at the commencement of the year four whole-time and seven part-time domestic helps were employed, these figures increasing as the year progressed and on the 31st December, 1950, three whole-time permanent, five whole-time temporary and ten part-time temporary domestic helps were employed.

No. of cases attended by Domestic Helps :-

(a)	Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b)	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c)	Long-term chronic sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
(d)	Short-term sickness cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
								123

The total number of cases may appear to be relatively low but on this number a total of 15,174 hours have been worked and on the average no less than 50 cases are attended each week. This is due entirely to long term continuation cases and it is of interest to note that although last year only 55% of the total cases were chronic sick, this year the figure increased to 58.6%.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1950.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Dukinfield.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1950.

During the year, complaints still arose from the old cottage type of property in the town. Eleven dwellinghouses were represented as unfit for human habitation by the Medical Officer of Health.

Very few verminous conditions came to the notice of the Health Department. The use of disinfectant and D.D.T. together with the increased knowledge of hygiene on the part of the general public has helped to reduce these unsatisfactory sanitary conditions.

In June, the Borough Council adopted the Model Bye-laws under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, with respect to Handling, Wrapping, Delivery and Sale of Food.

Meat Inspection took up a considerable part of the Sanitary Inspector's time during the year.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Dr. T. Holme the Medical Officer of Health, and Miss Heaton for their invaluable help and support during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE BUCKLEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

(a) General Sanitation :-

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage: primary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Drainage: re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factories: with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Factories: without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses: with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bakehouses: without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Theatres and places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
								— 446

(b) Housing—Public Health Act.

Primary Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1283
Primary Inspections: verminous premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Housing Act.

Primary Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Miscellaneous housing visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
								— 1582

(c) Infectious Diseases.

Primary enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Visits re disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								— 53

(d) Meat and Food Inspection.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	209
Fishmongers and Poulterers' Shops... ..	1
Butchers' Shops	32
Grocers' shops	33
Greengrocers' and Fruiterers' Shops	4
Milk Distributors	111
Ice-Cream Premises	22
Food Preparing Premises	4
Restaurants	1
Miscellaneous Food Visits	4
	421
TOTAL VISITS	2502

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1. (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	268
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose... ..	1361
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	263
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	306
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	263
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
(a)	by owners	45
(b)	by local authority in default of owners	—

NOTICES SERVED—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Number of informal notices served	263
Number of informal notices complied with ...	306
Number of statutory notices served	70
Number of statutory notices complied with.....	45

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION, ETC.

Number of rooms disinfected—infectious disease ...	133
Number of rooms disinfested—verminous premises...	125
Number of blocked water closets released	809
Number of blocked house gullies released	1076
Number of blocked house drains released	1885

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

ICE CREAM.

At the end of the year, 32 shops were registered for the sale of Ice Cream. All Ice Cream is stored in electrically operated refrigerators and in all cases the shops have been maintained in a clean condition.

All Ice Cream is obtained from manufacturers situate outside the Borough.

Three travelling sales vans operate in the town and I am pleased to note the high degree of cleanliness.

CONDEMNATION OF TINNED FOOD ETC.

In addition to the meat condemned, for which separate figures are given, I have inspected and condemned the following foods:-

Butter	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Semolina	3 lbs.
Bacon and Ham	77 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Oats	34 lbs.
Oatmeal	32 lbs.

Flour	5 lbs.
Figs	21 lbs.
Dates	33 lbs.
Vitawheat	5¼ lbs.
Tinned Salmon	22 tins.
Fruit Juices	15 tins
Beef and Gravy.....	25 tins
Soup and Broth	4 tins
Meat	81 tins
Peas and Beans.....	17 tins
Milk	149 tins
Fruit	33 tins
Tomatoes	14 tins
Jam	3 tins

MEAT INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION.

The inspection has been carried out by the Inspectors of Ashton-under-Lyne and myself at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse situate within the Borough in Wharf Street, on an alternative weekly rota.

This method proved to be satisfactory and I wish to thank the Ashton-under-Lyne inspectors for their help.

The figures supplied relate only to meat inspected by me.

The number of animals inspected was 1165 cattle excluding cows, 945 cows, 1297 calves, 6184 sheep and lambs and 92 pigs, as against last year's figures of 723 cattle excluding cows, 740 cows, 1086 calves, 4382 sheep and lambs and 113 pigs; an increase in all cases excepting pigs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1165	945	1297	6,184	92
Number inspected	1165	945	1297	6,184	92
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	8	7	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	322	381	8	675	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	27.6	40.3	1.2	11.0	20.6
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	13	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	127	328	-	-	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.4	36.0	-	-	10.8

MEAT AND OFFALS, DESTROYED (SUMMARY).

Tubercular :-

Carcases and part carcasses (cattle)	13117 lbs.
Part carcasses (pigs)	143 lbs.
Offals, etc. (cattle)	19347 lbs.
Offals, etc. (pigs)	274 lbs.

Total Weight :- Tubercular meat and offal ... 32,881 lbs.

Non-Tubercular :-

Carcases and part carcasses (cattle)	802 lbs.
Carcases and part carcasses (sheep)	284 lbs.
Carcases and part carcasses (pigs)	203 lbs.
Offals, etc. cattle	15978 lbs.
Offals, etc. (sheep)	2058 lbs.
Offals, etc. (pigs)	105 lbs.

Total weight :- Non-tubercular meat and offal ... 19,430 lbs.

Total Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned :
52,311 lbs.

TUBERCULAR MEAT (DETAIL).

Carcases and part carcasses :-

Cattle :-

Carcases and all offal of 2 bullocks	999 lbs.
Carcases and all offal of 13 cows... ..	6830 lbs.
Carcases and all offal of 4 heifers	1411 lbs.
Part carcase of 1 bullock	135 lbs.
Part carcasses of 24 cows	3685 lbs.
Part carcasses of 2 heifers	57 lbs.

13117 lbs.

Pigs :-

Part carcasses of 2 pigs 143 lbs.

Offal :-

Cattle :-

Mesenteries and Intestines	...	...	...	252—3,841 lbs.
Stomachs	...	...	...	127—2,012 lbs
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	213—7,290 lbs.
Spleens	...	...	...	214— 344 lbs.
Lungs, pairs of	...	...	...	443—4435 lbs.
Diaphragms	...	...	...	114— 228 lbs.
Hearts	...	...	...	40— 161 lbs.
Livers	...	...	...	86—1,032 lbs.
Kidney	...	...	...	1— 4 lbs.
				19,347 lbs.

Pigs :-

Hearts	...	...	...	8—206 lbs.
Plucks	...	...	...	5— 55lbs.
Mesenteries and Intestines	...	...	...	1— 5 lbs.
Mesenteric fat	...	...	...	1— 4 lbs.
Liver	...	...	...	1— 4 lbs.
				274 lbs.

Total Weight of Tubercular Meat Condemned :-
32,881 lbs.

NON-TUBERCULAR MEAT (DETAIL).

Carcases and part carcasses :-

Cattle :-

Part carcase of 1 cow	12 lbs.—Injury.
Part carcasses of 5 cows... ..	113 lbs.—Bruising.
Part carcase of 1 cow	6 lbs.—Abscesses.
Part carcasses of 2 heifers	112 lbs.—Abscesses.
Part carcasses of 2 heifers	49 lbs.—Bruising.
Part carcasses of 2 bullocks	85 lbs.—Bruising.
Carcase and all offal of 1 calf	36 lbs.—Injury.
Carcases and all offal of 4 calves	196 lbs.—Moribund.
Carcase and all offal of 1 calf	25 lbs.—Immature.
Carcase and all offal of 1 calf	50 lbs.—Nephritis.
Carcase and all offal of 1 calf	52 lbs.—Fevered.
Part carcasses of 2 calves	42 lbs.—Oedema.
Part carcase of 1 calf	7 lbs.—Bruising.
Part carcasses of 2 calves	17 lbs.—Injury.

802 lbs.

Sheep :-

Carcase and all offal of 2 sheep... ..	80 lbs.—Abscesses.
Carcase and all offal of 1 sheep... ..	30 lbs.—Fevered.
Carcase and all offal of 1 sheep... ..	60 lbs.—Suffocation.
Carcase and all offal of 1 sheep... ..	32 lbs.—Moribund.
Carcases and all offal of 2 sheep... ..	59 lbs.—Emaciation.
Part carcasses of 2 lambs	7 lbs.—Abscesses.
Part carcase of 1 lamb... ..	4 lbs.—Pleurisy.
Part carcase of 1 sheep	12 lbs.—Bruising.

284 lbs.

Pigs :-

Carcase and all offal of 1 pig	72 lbs.—Abscesses.
Carcase and all offal of 1 pig	92 lbs.—Fevered & injured
Part carcasses of 2 pigs... ..	39 lbs.—Bruising.

203 lbs.

Non-tubercular offal :-

Cattle :-

Mesenteries and Intestines	45— 662 lbs.	Johne's disease
Mesenteries and Intestines	6— 90 lbs.	Abscesses
Mesenteries and Intestines	33— 495 lbs.	Peritonitis
Mesenteries and Intestines	2— 30 lbs.	Strongyles
Udders and pieces of udder	62— 749 lbs.	Mastitis
Livers	418—5016 lbs.	Cirrhosis
Part Livers	—1230 lbs.	Cirrhosis
Livers	111—1322 lbs.	Abscesses
Livers	132—1584 lbs.	Angioma
Livers	5—60 lbs.	Ech. Cysts
Calf Livers	2—4 lbs.	Abscesses
Calf Livers	3— 8 lbs.	Ech. Cysts
Lungs, pairs of	200—2000 lbs.	Pleurisy
Lungs, pairs of	7— 70 lbs.	Ech. Cysts
Hearts	107— 424 lbs.	Pericarditis
Hearts	3— 12 lbs.	Decomposition
Diaphragms	121— 255 lbs.	Pleurisy
Diaphragms	5— 8 lbs.	Decomposition
Heads and tongues	18— 630 lbs.	Abscesses
Heads and tongues	15— 530 lbs.	Actinomycosis
Stomachs	14—229 lbs.	Abscesses
Stomachs	16— 203 lbs.	Peritonitis
Kidneys	2— 8 lbs.	Abscesses
Kidneys	4— 20 lbs.	Nephritis
Spleens	32— 203 lbs.	Peritonitis
Spleens	13— 16 lbs.	Decomposition
Calf Pluck	1— 4 lbs.	Abscesses
Lungs, heart, liver, skirt, head and tongue	— 65 lbs.	Off. condition
Trimming	— 51 lbs.	Bruising
15978 lbs.		

Sheep :-

Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664—2005 lbs	Fukes
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1— 5 lbs.	Abscesses
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5— 28 lbs.	Strongyles
Mesenteries and Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1— 10 lbs.	Abscesses
Mesenteries and Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1— 10 lbs.	Inflammation
								2058 lbs.	

Pigs :-

Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2— 8 lbs.	Cysts
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1— 5 lbs.	Pleurisy
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1— 14 lbs.	Abscesses
Lungs, pairs of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8— 42 lbs.	Pneumonia
Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5— 36 lbs.	Pneumonia
								105 lbs.	

Total Weight of Non-Tubercular Meat Condemned :-
19,430 lbs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—SAMPLES.

I have received the following report from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, Cheshire County Council :-

“All the samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and, with the exception of one milk, were certified to be of genuine quality.

The one exception concerned a milk which was found to be 6.6 per cent. deficient in fat and as the deficiency was comparatively small the seller was cautioned.

Bearing in mind that the deficiency in this one non-standard sample may have been due to natural poor quality of milk as given by the cow, one can say that the whole position is very satisfactory.

STACEY HALLARD,
Chief Inspector.”

						Result of Analysis		
Samples taken						No.	Genuine	Reported Against
Aspirin Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Borax Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Camomile Flowers	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Crisp Dressing	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Jelly—Table	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Milks	...	...	...	...	...	32	31	1
Parsley Dried	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pudding—College	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Spice—Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Suet	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Thirst Quenchers	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
						57	56	1

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

During the year, 41 inspections were made. 22 visits were paid to bakehouses and 4 visits to outworkers. No outworker worked in unsatisfactory conditions.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Loc. Authority's	8	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Loc. Authority	93	39	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	101	41	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	Number of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-		-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) insufficient	3	-	-	3	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	4	-	-	3	-

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

No suspected cases were reported during the year.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938.

Three suspected cases were notified during the year but no confirmation was received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in any case.

RODENT CONTROL.

One full time rodent operator and one part-time operator (when necessity arises) are employed. The part-time operator assists during sewer treatments, two of which were carried out during the year, with very satisfactory results. The total number of properties surveyed, including inspections, was 457 ; of this number 390 were houses, 155 business premises and 12 local authority property.

97¹/₂ infestations were discovered, 56 of rats and 41 mice.

An analysis sheet is appended.

1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	(i) Number of properties in Local Authority's area				(v) Analysis of Column (iv)		
	Total	in which infestation was			Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier	Other- wise discovered	Recorded Total of {ii} & {iii}	Rats		Mice only
					Major	Minor	
Local Authority's property	4	-	2	2	2	-	-
Dwelling houses	5720	50	21	71	-	37	34
Business premises	709	18	6	24	1	16	7
Agricultural property	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6450	68	29	97	3	53	41

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	No. of properties inspected	No. of Inspections made	Number of notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments carried out				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Section 6 (1) or by informal arrangement		
			Treatments	Works	By arrangement with Occupier		Under Section 5 (1)		No of blocks	Surface No. of separate occupancies	Assoc. Sewers No. of manholes treated
					Rats	Mice Only	Rats	Mice Only			
Local Authority's Property	2	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwelling houses	375	390	-	-	41	36	-	-	-	-	-
Business premises	28	155	-	-	18	8	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural property	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	420	457	-	-	61	44	-	-	-	-	-

L. BUCKLEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

